Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, March 11, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

GREAT NEWS.

Active operations are going on in every division of our grand army.—The news we give in our war columns to-day, will be read with great interest. We look for important victories to the Union arms from every direction.

SOUTHERN BRAGGADOCIO.—The Southern people, frightened out of their senses by their recent defeats, are trying to keep up their spirits by bragging and threatening. Pillow, after running from Fort Donelson, is making speeches which, a Memphis paper says, show "the same courageous and fearless spirit which he has already exhibited in the field, that of invincibility!" Floyd is said to be making speeches, too, somewhere in the South, wherein he promises the extermination of the Northern people. But the greatest attempt to terrify the North is the circulation of a report in the Southern papers to the effect that the late Senator from Georgia, Robert W. Toombs, is going to be appointed Lieutenant-General of the armies of the Southern Confederacy. Toombs, they say, is in favor of an aggressive policy; in favor of carrying the war northward; in favor of capturing Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia; in favor of quartering the Southern armies on the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio; in favor of raising the rebel flag on Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill Monument; in favor of whipping the Yankees generally on their own soil.

PILLOW'S HONOR.—On the day before the surrender of Fort Donelson, despatches were sent to Nashville, announcing "a complete victory" for the rebels. One despatch read, "Enemy retreating. Glorious result. Our boys following them and peppering their rear. A complete victory." There was great jubilation among the Secessionists, of course, and this was increased when a despatch came from General Pillow himself, saying "*On the honor of a soldier, the day is ours.*" That very same evening Pillow fled from the fort, or, as he says in his official report, "retired from the garrison." What is the world to think of Pillow's idea of "the honor of a soldier?"

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.—On the 5th inst., this distinguished gentleman was elected U. S. Senator by the Maryland Legislature, for a term of six years from March next, *vice* Kennedy. Mr. Johnson was among the first of the Southern public men to identify himself with the Union feeling when the popular opinion seemed to be against the Union. He gave his great name and the weight of his great influence to the Administration in the hour of its extremest peril, and at all times unfalteringly he has been a true and tried friend of the cause. We congratulate the country upon the election of a man of such enlarged and liberal views to the Senate.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.—The Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Democrat, of Indiana, recently appointed by Gov. Morton, Republican, to fill the vacancy created by the expulsion of Bright, delivered a speech in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Indiana, at Indianapolis, on the 25th ultimo.—After referring to the circumstances under which the Senatorial appointment had been tendered to him by a Republican Governor, he announced the following summary as containing his present political creed:

"1st. My faith in the strength and perpetuity of this Government is in the vigorous prosecution of the war."

"2d. *No party creeds nor platforms until we have a government.*

"3d. In one word, put down this infamous rebellion, let it cost what lives and what money it may. [Loud cheers.]

"You can change your laws and your Constitution, but God has given you but one country."

GOV. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has been nominated for re-election for Governor. Some weeks ago he was nominated by a Democratic State Convention. Since then, he has also been nominated by a Constitutional Union Convention. His letter accepting the latter nomination is as follows:

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 27, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:—You have communicated to me the intelligence that I have this day unanimously been nominated for re-election for Governor of this State, by the Constitutional Union Convention now in session in this city. I have not seen the resolutions which your Convention has passed, and, with my ideas of duty in this great national emergency, *consider it of little importance that I should know what they are. I do not feel bound by party resolutions or party platforms.* MY DUTY, IN THE PRESENT CONDITION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, IS TO MY COUNTRY, and to do all in my power to preserve the Federal Constitution and to restore the Federal Union. This has been my position since the commencement of the struggle to maintain the Federal Government and to put down rebellion, and this will continue to be my position until this great work is fully accomplished.

You will please make my sincere acknowledgments to the members of the Convention for this mark of continued confidence, and to say to them that I accept their nomination.

Very truly yours,
WM. SPRAGUE.

PHOTOGRAPH OF JOHN SCOTT.—A Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository & Transcript* under date of March 3d, speaks of John Scott as follows:

"Mr. Scott is plain and unassuming in his dress and demeanor. He is thin, and his health seems delicate. His head is well shaped, and his broad brow overhangs deep-set eyes. He has an air of diligence, earnestness, and resolution. No one can doubt, judging merely from his appearance, that he has a fixed determination to do his duty to the generation in which he lives—that the world shall be some little better for his having lived in it.

He believes that States and communities, as well as individuals, should be governed by the eternal principles of right and wrong. He is an able and thorough lawyer; his masterly speech on the repeal of the law commuting the tonnage tax is sufficient evidence of this. He does not affect the graces of the orator, but speaks right on in plain and well-weighed words and lucid sentences. The clear arrangement of his topics and his logical argumentation evidence a disciplined mind. His bold words in an embarrassing situation speak volumes for his fearless honesty. He has no fear but of doing wrong. No wonder all parties in his district united to send him to the Legislature, and that no opposing candidate presented himself. He is no partizan. His own sentiments, as well as the manner of his election, forbid him to be such. He knows his duty to his country, and dares to do it. In short, John Scott of Huntingdon is a model gentleman and representative."

SECRETARY STANTON.—A correspondent of the *Patriot & Union*, thus speaks of Stanton:

"The distinguished and gallant Secretary Stanton seems to have the faculty of adapting himself to anything and everything that is useful and good. He is in fact the most extraordinary man of the times. He has the faculty *of disposing of more business* within a given time, and devotes more hours to business, than any other living public man. He goes to his office in the morning as soon as it is opened for business, and instead of going to his dinner, he takes a lunch brought to his office from a neighboring restaurant, and remains in his office till 7 o'clock in the evening; then goes home to tea, and in half an hour returns again to his office, and remains there till eleven or twelve o'clock at night. When you call at his office on business, unless you are quick in your motions he'll ask you, as soon as your turn comes, "What is your business, sir?" His systematic arrangements, and energetic enforcement of them, enables him to dispose of the business of the officers and soldiers, members of Congress and others, without delay; and his courteous and kind manner in transacting their business, has made him the focus of universal admiration. As he is a Pennsylvanian, I have heard him named in connection with the United States Senate at the expiration of Mr. Wilmot's term. What an honor such a man would be to the old Keystone State."

THE Richmond *Examiner* acknowledges that the Federal victories in Tennessee bring out a strong Union feeling in Richmond. It says: "We learn that a man went through this city Tuesday morning, trying to sell $60,000 worth of dry goods, still in Philadelphia, to be delivered in Richmond in ten days. Another is said to have gone up to a gentleman in the Second Market, Tuesday morning, and slapping him on the back, said: 'Ah, ha! what do you think now? I thought you said we could not subjugate you.' We have no doubt many similar instances occurred which have not reached our ears."

THE name of Gen. Grant has a very propitious sound—it is U. S. Grant—which many of our cotemporaries seem to think a good omen. Some of them suggest that he should be called United States Grant, while others prefer Union Saver Grant; but, perhaps, after all, his most appropriate cognomen would be Uncle Sam Grant.

LADIES SUPPER.—The ladies of Alexandria and Porter Township, intend giving a supper next Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at Alexandria, for the purpose of raising funds to send relief to the sick and wounded in our hospitals.

HEAVY SHOOTING MATCH.—A large number of good shots are to meet here to-morrow, from this and adjoining counties. The contest will be continued three days.

LOCAL ETCHINGS.—We have not been paying much attention to local matters for several weeks past, and we have two very good reasons for our apparent neglect. First, because we have been very busy. Second, because local items are becoming such a scarce commodity in this nec' o' timber, that it is next to impossible to get up anything of sufficient interest, to please our readers. We go upon the principle that when we have nothing to write about, we let it alone.——March, this year, promises, thus far, to behave herself in a becoming and dignified manner. She is giving us real spring weather, which causes everything to assume a spring-like appearance. The trees are budding, birds sing, and, in fact, everybody and everything seem joyous at the departure of cold, dark, dreary winter, and the advent of sweet, smiling spring. Indeed, we of the North, who have not had our altars and our firesides desolated and profaned by a ruthless and relentless foe during the past year, have double cause to be thankful. Many as innocent as we are, have been torn from their firesides, and have had their homes desolated and desecrated by a lawless, armed mob of marauding jayhawkers.——The Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society, of this place, received a donation of one hundred dollars, last week. It could not have been applied to a better purpose. The ladies will make excellent use of it.——Huntingdon promises to be unusually brisk during the coming summer.——Rev. Matthew Crownover preached morning and evening in the Methodist Church on Sunday.——The many friends of the Rev. John D. Brown, who left here in August last, for India, as a missionary, will be pleased to learn that he has arrived safely at Calcutta, after a voyage on the water of five months, all but two weeks.——We learn that a lager beer brewery will be erected in this vicinity during the coming summer.—It is to be located near the ice house at the foot of the hill, on the other side of the river.——Anthony White, Jas. McMurtrie, Robert Westbrook and Chas. Nowingham, of this place, recruited by Lieut. Dickey and B. M. Greene, who have established a recruiting office in town, left on Monday morning to join Capt. Campbell's company, belonging to the 49th Regiment, P. V., now quartered in Camp Pierpont. White and McMurtrie were in the three months service.——A new schedule goes into effect on the H. & B. T. R. R. to-morrow.——The Penna. Railroad company have torn down the old dock over Stone Creek, just below town, and are putting up a handsome structure in its stead. The water will be let in some parts of the canal this week, and boats will commence running from this place as soon as the dock is finished. It is expected that a large business will be done on the canal this season. It is said to be in better repair than it has been for a number of years.

KNUCKLE down tight, no sides, no h'istin's, no sets up, no sets around, fen dubs, shot! can be heard at almost every hour in the day, not to say anything of the curses uttered by boys scarcely loosened from their mother's apron strings, as you pass along the streets. When we were a boy, we were a "bully shot" from base, and could win marbles from almost any boy in town, and thought it delightful sport, think so yet, and can see no reason why boys should not shoot "*marvels*" now, but we do think that the cursing and swearing, as well as blackguardism, that we heard on Saturday, from a crowd of boys who were at this healthy sport, could and ought to be dispensed with. Their parents, certainly, are not aware of the manner in which their *babies* (for we cannot, properly, call them anything else) "take the name of the Lord their God in vain." It is a scandalous outrage, and we hope we will never hear such oaths come from such a source again. Boys, we don't mean to deprive you of the pleasure of shooting marbles, for we think it is good exercise and good fun, but you ought to let the adjectives alone. You have no business with them; and another thing, they are of no earthly use, and do you no earthly good, but a very great harm. Not only does swearing lower you in the estimation of everybody, but it is a great sin, and you will have to answer for it at the great judgment day. Remember our advice; it is not given in anger, but in a spirit of kindness and love.

SHOOTING MATCH AT PETERSBURG.—A friend sends us the following item: "On Saturday last a week, a shooting match came off for a large porker—about four hundred and a quarter.—Wash. Gates and Wm. Williams tied on seven eighths and sixteenths. Massey was out. Williams and Gates shot off—Williams won the porker on a three-fourth inch string. Gates was close after."

We understand that on last Saturday, the hog was again up, and won by Massey, on a three-fourth inch string.

A MISTAKE IN THE PRINTER.—In the tax bill published on last Friday, the tax on railroad passengers reads "two *cents* per mile of travel;" it should have read "two *mills* per mile. Railroad fare would be rather up in the figures with the addition of two *cents* per mile.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Thursday last, the House again took up for consideration the bill for the repeal of the Act of last session, entitled "An act for the commutation of tonnage duties." After several members had spoken upon the subject, Mr. Scott offered the following as a substitute for the bill of Mr. Williams, published in the *Globe* of last Tuesday:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the act of the last session of the Legislature entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties," is not only prejudicial to public interests, but that it is unconstitutional, that the contract alleged to be contained in it is in itself unconscionable to such an extent that a court of equity would relieve from its terms; and further, that said act was procured for the benefit of the Pennsylvania railroad company, by means of corruption and bribery of the public agents of the people, by that company.

AND WHEREAS, It is proper that the truth of each and all of these allegations should be made the subjects of judicial inquiry;

Therefore, to this end,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be and it is hereby made the duty of the Attorney General of this Commonwealth, to institute proceedings at law or in equity in the proper court or courts in the name of the Commonwealth against the Pennsylvania railroad company, and against all other companies and persons, who may be shown by legislative investigation, to be proper parties to be joined in such proceedings by reason of their fraud, conspiracy, or otherwise, for the purpose of testing whether the act of assembly approved seventh March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties," is unconstitutional or unconscionable, or was procured for the benefit of the Pennsylvania railroad company by means of corruption and bribery of the public agents of the people by that company, and for the purpose of having said act declared void and of no effect, and of annulling any alleged contract made by said law, and what has been done under it between the Commonwealth and the said Pennsylvania railroad company.

The amendment was discussed until the hour of adjournment. The question was again taken up on yesterday. It is expected that the House will come to a vote upon the question, the close of this or early next week.

On Friday, the appropriation bill was taken up and passed through its several readings, an amount of labor that has not been performed in one day by the House, for the past twenty-five years. It is something to have good members and good committees. It has generally taken the House from five to seven days to pass the appropriation bill.

The commutation question was again taken up yesterday afternoon. Mr. Scott's amendment was defeated by a vote of 55 to 15. Mr. Armstrong then offered the following amendment:

Strike out all after the word "*Whereas,*" and insert to make it read as follows:

Whereas, An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties; and

Whereas, It is alleged that said act is unconstitutional and void; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That for the purpose of testing the validity of the act of March 7th, 1861, entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties," that the Attorney General of the Commonwealth be, and he is hereby directed and required immediately to issue execution for the amount of the judgments held by the State against the Pennsylvania railroad company for the tonnage dues, and to collect the same according to law, and if necessary to contest the validity of said act before the Supreme Court, having jurisdiction of said judgment, and to carry the same by writ of error or otherwise, to the Supreme Court for final decision; and if the said act shall be declared unconstitutional or void, either in whole or in part, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to proceed forthwith to sue for, recover and collect the whole, or such part of the arrearages of tonnage dues, as may be, by the law, recoverable.

After protracted discussion, Mr. Hopkins, (Washington,) moved that the further consideration of the question before the House be postponed for the present.

The motion was agreed.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR SCROFULA.—Nicholas Longworth, the famous millionaire and wine-grower of Cincinnati, publishes a cure for scrofula. The directions he gives are the following:

Put two ounces of aquafortis on a plate on which you have two copper cents. Let it remain from eight to twenty-four hours. Then add four ounces of clear, strong vinegar. Put cents and all in a large mouthed bottle, and keep it well corked. Begin by putting four drops in a teaspoonful of rain water, and apply it to the sore. Make the application three times a day, with a soft hair pencil, or made of soft rags. If very painful, add a drop or two more water. As the sore heals apply it weaker.

I request editors in all parts of the Union, and abroad, to copy this, and to re-publish it quarterly; it may save many lives.

N. LONGWORTH.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

REBEL SHINPLASTERS.—We were yesterday shown two shinplasters issued by the Bank of Tennessee. One was for 10 and the other for 5 cents. They were received by Henry W. Miller from his son "Ash," on the *St. Louis.*

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1862, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Letter from Fort Donelson.

It appears that a son of Col. R. F. Haslett, of Spruce Creek, also, had a hand in the taking of Fort Donelson. The following letter to his father contains some additional items of interest:

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 22, 1862.

DEAR FATHER:—* * * *

I suppose you have been apprised long ere this of our victory here at Fort Donelson. It was a hard fight and continued four days, before we could call it ours. Companies A and B, of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, led the advance guard. We received their first volley of musketry, and also the first cannon shot from their Fort. On the first day nothing was done, but cannonading.—The second day the same, with the exception of an infantry fight in the woods. But to add horror to the scene, the rebels set fire to the woods that night, and burnt the dead and wounded. On the morning of the third day, the rebels attacked our infantry while they were cooking their morning meal. Our men were called, and the fight raged for more than three hours, each giving and receiving volley after volley, after which our forces were forced to retreat; this was on the right wing; but in the afternoon the rebels were attacked on the left wing and driven into the fort, our boys following. I said inside of the fort, but not so; it was only inside the breast works; the rebels were driven back into the breast works at the point of the bayonet. On the fourth day it was our intention to storm the Fort, but the rebels thinking it better to surrender and save their men; they did so, we taking between 15 and 20,000 prisoners.

This battle ground will be long remembered; the trees for miles around will bare its marks for ages. Trees from a foot to two feet, were mortised through by cannon balls, and nearly all the trees from four inches in diameter downward, riddled to pieces. We have been in one prior to this, with the "Secesh" Cavalry, and we searched them out every time.

S. W. HASLETT.

Our Army Correspondence.

PAW PAW TUNNEL, Va., Mar. 3.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Don't think for one moment that we wish to boast of the above named place in writing from here the second time, for we do not fancy the place; but it is merely to tell you our prospect of leaving, and also our disappointment. On Saturday, March 1st, General Lander's division to which the 110th is attached, was on the march in the direction of Winchester; we left the above named place in the evening about five o'clock. After marching some seven miles we halted at Big Cacapon creek, learning that Gen'l Lander's health would not permit him to lead his army. About 9 o'clock at night we broke pine limbs and threw them on the ground; laid down on them without shelter and soon fell asleep.

On Sunday morning your humble servant went to the river side in order to view the bridge that was made to pass troops across, and let me say, it was a curiosity indeed; it was composed of some thirteen wagons in line across the river. The river where they cross is about three feet deep. Boards were laid from one wagon to another, and so on across; it was quite a bridge.—The best thing that I have seen in Virginia was a splendid sugar camp, where we slept Saturday night.

We spent Sunday in making little huts out of rails and brush, in order to stay in them on Sunday night, but in the evening we were ordered to march back again to Paw Paw. This went a little against the grain, the boys being in great hope of getting into Winchester; but back we came and slept on Sunday night, in our old tents again.

Alas! a sad part is yet untold: before we arrived at our tents on Sunday evening, we received word that Gen'l Lander was dead, and now, while I am writing, the Regiment (Capt. Bonner's company excepted; it being on guard) has followed his remains to the Railroad Depot. A young man has just returned from the procession and says it was one long to be remembered.—The body was placed in the yard in front of a building; a prayer was then offered, after which the body was placed in the cars and started for Washington city.

We are now left to mourn over the loss of a good General, and well may we say good General, for he was a man well worthy of that name. Gen. Lander would not say, "Go on, boys," but, "Come on, boys, I will lead you through safe." Lander is no more, but is numbered with the dead. He died in a noble cause.

It is reported that Gen. Banks is in Winchester. Yours,

D. ROSS MILLER.

FLOYD IN HIS TRUE CHARACTER.—A prominent gentleman of this city, who enjoyed the extreme felicity of a *tete-a-tete* with Gen. Buckner at Congress Hall last evening, furnishes us with an interesting incident illustrative of the character of Floyd, the great thief and "confidence man" of the Southern Confederacy. General Buckner told our informant that, after Fort Donelson had become invested by our troops, and all reasonable hope of escape cut off, Floyd magnanimously proposed to his fellow officers to make their escape under cover of darkness, and leave the soldiers under their command to their fate. This remarkable proposition General Buckner and his associates indignantly rejected. Buckner is very bitter against Floyd, and denounces him as a poltroon and knave of the most aggravated type.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

SALT FOR THE THROAT.—In these days, when diseases of the throat are so prevalent, and in so many cases fatal, the use of common salt is recommended as an effectual remedy: We commenced by using it three times a day—morning, noon and night. "We dissolved a large table-spoonful of pure table salt in about half a tumbler full of cold water. With this we gargled the throat most thoroughly before meal time. The result has been that, during the entire winter, we were not only free from the usual coughs and colds to which, so far as our memory extends, we have always been subject, but the dry, hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We attribute the satisfactory result entirely to the salt gargle."

Important Message of the President to Congress.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end, but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States north of such parts will then say, the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section. To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall by such initiation make it certain to the more southern, that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed confederacy.—I say initiation because in my judgment gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase at fair valuation all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the general government sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring as it does the absolute control of the subject in each case, to the State and its people immediately interested, it is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them.

In the annual message last December, I thought fit to say the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary considerations tendered, would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results.

In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Panic in Nashville After the Donelson Battle.

The Nashville *Banner*, the only paper still published in the capital of Tennessee, describes the effect of the defeat of the rebels at Fort Donelson, as follows:

"Now for the effects of the loss of the fort upon this city. Early Sunday morning it was reported that Fort Donelson had surrendered, but it was not until between 10 and 11 A. M., that the rumors became general. In the meantime, the General Assembly had been hastily convened, and after a short session, adjourned to meet in the city of Memphis on the 20th. The citizens generally, unaware of any disaster to the Southern cause, were quietly repairing to church, when, however, they were met by the report that Fort Donelson had fallen, that a Federal army was already at Springfield, Robertson county, about twenty-five miles from this city, connected by railroad, and that the gunboats had passed Clarksville on their way to this city. The sudden flight of the Governor and all the State officers, including the General Assembly, who took a special train through to Memphis, gave color to these absurd rumors, and the whole city was thrown into a panic. About this time General Johnson's army from Bowling Green entered the city, passing South, thus leaving the impression that no stand was to be made for the defence of Nashville. Such hurrying to and fro was never seen. Before nightfall, hundreds of citizens, with their families, were making their way as best they could, to the South, many of them having no idea why they were thus recklessly abandoning comfortable houses, or where they were going. About night it was announced that the military authorities would throw open the public stores to all who would take them.

"The excitement continued through Sunday night, constantly gaining strength, aided by the destruction of two gunboats at the wharf, which were in process of construction—two fine New Orleans packets, the James Woods and James Johnson, having been taken for that purpose. The retreating army of Gen. Johnson continued its march, encamping by regiments at convenient points outside of the city. Monday morning the drama opened on the city intensely exciting. The public stores were distributed to some extent among the people, while the army and hospitals were making heavy requisitions, and pressing all vehicles and men that they could, to convey their supplies to their camp! At the same time considerable quantities were removed to the depots for transportation South. Evening came, and no gunboats, and no Federal army from Kentucky. Gen. Johnson left for the South, placing General Floyd in command, assisted by Generals Pillow and Hardee. The apprehensions of the near approach of the enemy having been found groundless, it was determined by General Floyd that the destruction of the stores was premature, and an order was sent to close the warehouse, and a force detailed to collect what had been given out. This was done, as far as practicable, but on Tuesday the distribution commenced again, and continued with more or less restriction, under the eye of the most judicious citizens, until Saturday morning. Tuesday night the wire and railroad bridge across the Cumberland were destroyed, in spite of the most earnest and persistent remonstrances of our leading citizens. The wire bridge cost about $150,000, and a large portion of the stock was owned by the lamented Gen. Zollicoffer, and was the chief reliance for the support of his orphaned daughters. The railroad bridge cost $250,000, and was one of the finest drawbridges in the country.

"The scenes which were enacted during the following days up to Monday morning, 24th, beggar description. The untiring energy of the Mayor and city authorities, who throughout this whole affair acted with a prudence, zeal and devotion to the city which cannot be too highly commended, was inadequate to keep down the selfish and unprincipled spirit of mammon which runs riot, grasping from the mouths and backs of suffering widows and orphans, the poor pittance of meat and clothing which was left them as indemnity for months of toil with their needle, and the sacrifice of husbands, sons and brothers in defence of the Southern Confederacy. Through the efforts of the Mayor, however, a plan was adopted on Saturday, by which most, if not at all of these poor and unprotected creditors of the Government were fully secured by Quartermaster and Commissary stores.

"Here was an entire week of panic and confusion during which millions of dollars worth of property was lost to the Southern Confederacy and wantonly destroyed, all of which might have been quietly and safely removed, had the panic stricken leaders been able to maintain their equanimity in the face of a vague and unauthentic rumor that the enemy were near at hand. Comment upon such management is unnecessary in these columns—it can be heard loud and unsparing from every mouth in the land.

"On Tuesday, as we learn, the city of Clarksville was surrendered to Commodore Foote, of the Federal navy. The Commodore and staff were invited on shore and hospitably entertained, after which he left in his gunboats, announcing that he would return on Wednesday and take formal possession of the city; which he did, issuing a very conciliatory proclamation to the people. There are now some 5,000 soldiers at Clarksville, as we learn.

"Through the efforts of the city authorities, something more like order was restored on Saturday. The distribution of stores was stopped, and every effort made to remove as much as possible to the depot, and have them carried off. Large quantities were thus removed. But the heavy rains in the meantime so swelled the water courses that the railroad bridges gave way, and transportation was thus stopped on the N. and C. railroad. The depots in the meantime, filled with meat and other stores, attracted the cormorants, and riot after riot ensued to prevent the mob from literally carrying off everything. Sunday morning, twenty-four Federal pickets breakfasted in Edgefield, opposite the city, and during the morning eight of them seized a little stern-wheel steamer that had been appropriated as a ferry, and declined to permit it to continue its trips. Mayor Cheatham immediately crossed in a skiff, but as there was no officer with whom he could negotiate, nothing was done. In the evening Col. Kennett, of the Fourth Ohio cavalry, arrived, and sent a messenger to the Mayor, requesting his presence. The interview was pleasant on both sides and satisfactory, though the formal surrender of the city was deferred until the arrival of Gen. Mitchell, who was expected Sunday night or Monday morning.

"On Monday morning nothing was done, the city remaining comparatively quiet. Monday evening Gens. Buell and Mitchell arrived in Edgefield, opposite the city, and understanding that the city authorities had appointed a committee, consisting of the Mayor and several of our leading citizens, he sent a message requesting an interview. The hour for the interview was fixed at 11 A. M. for Tuesday. In the meantime Gen. Nelson arrived in the city about 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning in command of a fleet consisting of one gunboat, the Cairo, and eight transports. Transports continued to arrive through the day, until at night the number reached eighteen or twenty. A large portion of this army disembarked during the morning and occupied the public square during the day, encamping in the vicinity at night. At 11 o'clock the committee of citizens were conveyed, by order of Gen. Buell, to Edgefield, on the steamer Hillman. The following gentlemen composed the committee:—Mayor Cheatham, Messrs. James Woods, R. C. Foster, Russell Houston, Wm. B. Lewis, John M. Lea, John S. Brien, James Whitworth, N. Hobson, John Hugh Smith, and John M. Bass. The committee was met at the landing by Gens. Nelson and Mitchell, and escorted to Gen. Buell's headquarters. The interview was pleasant on both sides, Gen. Buell giving assurance that the personal liberty and property of all citizens would be fully protected, and no State institutions of any kind interfered with. The banks and all other institutions, trades, professions, &c., could resume their usual business. Gen. Buell will issue no proclamation, preferring as he states, that the acts of his army shall indicate the policy and purpose of his Government.

☞ Another supply of the Old Franklin Almanacs just received at Lewis' Book Store.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 500 pages, it elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or Introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL'O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!

AND

A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:

After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days, I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes; even from a toy for an infant to a suspender for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Lords or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

October 31, 1861.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Oct. 7, 1861.]

REMEMBER ELLSWORTH!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 7, 1861.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM!

NEW STORE!

AND

NEW GOODS!

AT

GOTTO'S OLD STAND.

WHERE EVERY ARTICLE

USUALLY CALLED FOR IN A COUNTRY STORE,

CAN BE HAD

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CALL ON A. B. CUNNINGHAM

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1861.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 10th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE can remit by their friends, through the mail, or by express, or through Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties remitting must add the interest from 10th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,

No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861

THE WAR GOES ON!

AND

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

Oct. 3, 1861.

CLOTHE YOURSELVES!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 19, 1861.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.

Sept. 16, 1861.-1y.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Curmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

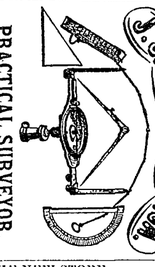
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE AND BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.



THE NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

Huntingdon, April 15, 1861.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities; he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablets and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

If you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the larges as sortment in town.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M. arrives at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6½ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving in Philadelphia at 12.25 P. M., and 5.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.20 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A.M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,

July 18, 1861. *General Agent.*

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," OR COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE.

J. A. HANIGAR,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE and CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he can on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed would call, as prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Rations, &c., &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with MESSRS. F. BRANDT, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good lock or CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possess the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A FRESH ARRIVAL

AT

CHRIST. LONG'S.

ALL HIS STOCK IS FRESH AND PRIME.

CALL AND SEE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Sacred Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunter's and Rowe's Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOO STORE.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '58.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Exchange Hotel.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionories, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—I. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS, GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

FOR THE VOLUNTEERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, *IN THE DIAMOND,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best, at MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

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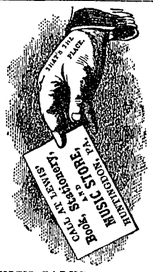
April 10, 1861.-tf.



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